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AT

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THE SCIENCE LIBRARY HAS BEEN CLOSED

Long Delayed Step Finally Taken by Undergraduate Society

REPLACING STOLEN BOOKS TOO COSTLY

Necessary Books Will be Placed in Redpath Library

The Undergraduate Society of the Faculty of Applied Science, has decided that it can no longer be responsible for the loss of books which are being taken from the library in the Engineering Building. The society has, therefore, requested that the library be closed until further notice. Any books contained in this library which may be required in connection with the preparation for the forthcoming examinations will, on application to Mr. Gould, be placed in the Redpath Library, where they will be available for use.

The above notice which was posted by the Dean's office of the Faculty of Applied Science, has been made necessary by the loss of books from the library. The Undergraduate Society is held responsible for the missing books and it has been found necessary to take the above drastic measures. This state of affairs has been going on for over a year, and the Undergraduate Society is much in debt on account of the pilfering. Many valuable sets have been broken into and are now practically useless.

LECTURE TO-MORROW BY DEAN ADAMS AT STRATHCONA HALL

"Christianity and the Problems of Modern Life" Is Subject

To-morrow afternoon, Dean Adams will deliver the first of a series of four lectures at Strathcona Hall. The subject, "Christianity and the Problems of Modern Life" is of great interest to everyone, and should be well handled by Dean Adams, who, besides being an eloquent speaker, has had wide experience. There should be a good crowd present to hear him, especially of Science students, who know him, and as it starts at 2 p.m., it should not interfere with anyone's other plans for the afternoon. These early meetings have proved a success on former occasions, and it is hoped that to-morrow's meeting will be no exception.

DR. R. A. FALCONER SENDS CABLE TO STUDENT SOLDIERS

'Varsity President Hopes for Concentration Camp for University Men

President Falconer delivered an address to students of Toronto University in the Convocation Hall yesterday. Referring to university men at Salisbury, he said it was fitting that some message be sent; so the following was cabled to Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, formerly of the Faculty of Applied Science.

"The president, professors and students of the U. of T. assembled in Convocation Hall, to the Varsity boys, God speed you in the new year."

The president said such a message was a "cheer from the bleachers." A message was also sent to the university men in the second contingent: "We congratulate you on your prospect of service. We know you will do your duty. Some of us hope to be with you."

The students rose and applauded the messages.

The president said he hoped a concentration camp for training of students, going to the front, would be established.

THE CAMPUS RINK STANDS THE TEST OF JANUARY THAW

Not Much Water Formed on the Ice During the Hot Weather

The campus rink is just getting into shape again after the recent thaw. The rink in charge, feared for a while that it would run away. In fact, another twenty-four hours of hot weather and much of their work would have been wasted. Fortunately the weather-man relented, and judging from the appearance of the ice last night, our rink will be in fine form for hockey practices next week. Quite a number were using the ice last night. The rink should be well patronized this year in addition to the hockey.

Across the doorways of many American high schools one may seem to read the motto:

All arts do stand.

New York's state commissioner of education reports a list of 1,167 public schools which last year enrolled 50,423 students in manual training; 16,293 of these taking courses in agriculture and 51,556 being trained in courses of domestic economy.

Second Interyear Debate at R. V. C.

Delta Sigma Society Meeting to Be Held on January 20

The second inter-year debate in the Delta Sigma Society, will take place on Wednesday, January 20. The contest will be between the Freshies and Sophomores on this occasion, and the winning year will have the privilege of competing at a later date with the Juniors, who won the last debate. The subject will be: "Resolved, that the Romans had more influence on civilization than the Greeks." The speakers for the affirmative are Miss Sally Cameron and Miss Ivadell Hurd, and for the negative, Miss Jocelyn Patton and Miss Marjorie Fletcher.

THEOLOGS. WILL DRAW SWORDS IN VERBAL COMBAT

Great Interest in Coming Debate on Conscriptio

The military spirit has affected even the staid theologians of the four colleges affiliated with McGill. Embroidered with all persuasions march side by side in the McGill Regiment, learning to fix bayonets and form fours with an enthusiasm that rarely ever was generated by discourse or debate of theology. Yet, even on their debating this year the great god of war has breathed, for the question to be discussed at their intercollegiate meeting is one heavily laden with martial sentiment. Resolved that Great Britain should adopt conscription. On this battlefield the forces of Presbyterianism and Congregationalism will seek to rout the combined armies of the Anglican and the followers of Wesley. Ever now the noise of preparation is heard in the halls of learning—the forces are arming for the fray. At a given time on January 21st, the signal for advance will be given and both sides will test their powers in the hall of the Wesleyan College.

In their earlier moments the students of these colleges look upon this annual debate as a further link in the bond of union, which was forged by the formation of the Joint Theological Faculty. Yet even before that formation, it was an annual festival for the colleges—a feast of words such as theologians delight in. This year's function bids fair to outlive those of former years by reason of the topical interest of the question. Enthusiasm is at a high pitch. In addition the leaders of the various colleges are men of noted prowess in debate.

Last year the debate was on the question of Heredity and Environment. One of those hygienic sort of questions as a well-known Presbyterian theologian remarked. This year the question is neither hygienic or eugenic, yet it is one of burning importance. Consequently the audience on that eventful night will assuredly enjoy the discussion as well as witness a conflict in which the combatants will shine to more advantage than on the campus or in the Craig street armory.

NEW TELEPHONE IS DESCRIBED BEFORE THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Thermophone Consists of a Small Loop of Very Fine Wire

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, M. de Lange of Utrecht, gave an account of an instrument which he has developed, for the telephonic reception of speech. The thermophone, as the instrument is called, consists of a small loop of very fine wire, and is connected in series with a transmitter in the shape of a carbon microphone through which a current is constantly passing.

When the microphone is spoken into its resistance is altered and thus corresponding alterations are simultaneously produced in the current passing through the thermophone. The fine wire of the latter is heated and cooled as the current changes, and causes simultaneous changes in the temperature of the surrounding air, producing vibrations which are observed as sound.

The wire is enclosed in a small chamber with an opening of such size that it can be fitted in the aperture of the ear. The wire used in this experiment has to be extremely fine so that it may change its temperature as the current varies. In fact it must be so fine as to be almost invisible and at present the manufacture of such wire has not been developed to any great extent except in Germany. Although this instrument is of great interest the sounds audible through it are very faint.

Futurities

To-day

3.00 p.m.—Wrestling practice.
2.15 p.m.—Battalion parade at Peel St. Armoury.
5.15 p.m.—Gym classes.
6.15 p.m.—Basketball practices

To-morrow

2.00 p.m.—Dean Adams at Strathcona Hall.

Monday

10.00 a.m.—Arts '17 meeting.
4.00 p.m.—Prof. Grieve at Congregational College.
5.00 p.m.—Wrestling practice.
5.15 p.m.—Gym classes.
7.30 p.m.—McGill orchestra practice.
8.00 p.m.—McGill vs. Laval at the Arena.

Arts '17 MEETING.

An important meeting of Arts '17 will be held in room 5, Arts Building, at 2.50 a.m.

PROF. GRIEVES GIVES SECOND OF ADDRESSES

In Lecture Yesterday He Dealt with the Outlook of the Preacher

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE PULPIT

Greater Place in the Future for the Man who is Educated

The second lecture by Prof. Grieve, of Bradford, England, was delivered before a large audience at four p.m., in the Canadian Congregational College, yesterday. Prof. Grieve, Dean of the Theological Colleges, under whose auspices the course is being given, was again chairman.

Dr. Grieve's address yesterday, was upon the "Outlook for the Preacher," and he dealt in a striking and forcible manner with the possibilities for the pulpit of the future. He pointed out the place in the world that the preacher had held in the past, and mentioned four periods which showed especial power in preaching; that of the apostles during the middle ages, the preceding friars, the Reformation and the time of Wesley and Whitfield.

Although many people believe that preaching is played out, yet Prof. Grieve believes that there are great possibilities in the future. As the strong preachers of the eighteenth century were able to sway the people, so he believes that to-day the crowd is (Continued on page 2.)

TERCENTENARY OF UNIVERSITY IN ARGENTINA

Interesting Account of Old Spanish Institution

Cordoba, A.R.—Having completed this year a continuous existence of three centuries, the University of Cordoba is the one educational institution of Argentina that combines the traditional learning of the Spanish period with the most up-to-date teaching of the present.

Like the universities of Buenos Ayres, Plata, and Santa Fe, the Cordoba institution became a national school by formal enactment, but considering that it dates from the first century of the colonial life it has retained a certain measure of independence from governmental control which to-day, as in former years, makes a strong appeal to the young Argentine citizen upon their preparatory tasks as citizens of a great republic.

Founded in 1614, the University of Cordoba has the further distinction of being the first university in America founded by an American. Bishop Trejo, a native of Cordoba, was in charge of the diocese, was a native of Cordoba and educated in the oldest American university, San Marcos, Lima, Peru. On reaching Tucuman in 1598, Bishop Trejo conceived the idea of creating a centre of learning for higher studies and for this purpose chose the town of Cordoba as conveniently and centrally located to serve the Spanish possession that now is divided among the republics of Argentina, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Cordoba stands at the junction of the old road that led from Buenos Ayres over the easiest passes of the Andes to the fine harbor of Caldera in Chili, and trail that came south from the highlands of Bolivia. The Cordoba Sierras, the first low Andean range, is not far distant to the west.

Although the exterior of the university has to a great extent been modernized, once within the portals the visitor becomes conscious of an atmosphere bespeaking antiquity. The one-time cloister is solemn, with no little architectural beauty. The right of the entrance is the Salon de Grados, which is a vaulted hall, richly furnished and adorned with portraits and busts of illustrious rectors of the university. At one end is a platform where the university officials sit in state and to one side half way down the hall is a high pulpit for the orator. Here the degrees are conferred in an environment reminding of the cloister universities of medieval times.

Secularized in 1808 the faculty of law was added, and it then entered upon a period of considerable progress. In 1856 the national government assumed the direction and support of the university. The faculty of theology now gradually disappeared and the Colegio Nacional de Cordoba—the city high school—has been added as an administrative unit.

As a meeting place for the old and the new no more appropriate city could be found than Cordoba. The popularity of the university in recent years has added considerably to the city's fame, and the Argentines are fond of recalling that the best features of former regime are retained in the modern progress of Cordoba, while in every other way the people are advancing, owing to liberal political views and freedom in the matter of education.

BROWNING CLUB ADDRESSED BY DOCTOR LEACOCK

Dr. Leacock, on Thursday last, addressed the Browning Club of Philadelphia. Though the economics students regretted very much the enforced absence of Prof. Leacock yesterday morning, it is very gratifying to note the international reputation of our professors. We must not grudge Philadelphia the benefit of Dr. Leacock's lecture there.

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News—A. T. Bona, G. A. Towers. Military—S. J. W. Liddy, W. H. Gerrie. Sport—F. P. Banfield.

The University Degree

We have often wondered what is the real utility of a college career. According to some, the paramount consideration in academic life is the obtaining of a degree. Others there are who assert that a mere degree is a very immaterial thing, that it is intrinsically useless, and is in itself no final evidence of an unimpeachable standard of refinement or culture.

A distinguished University authority recently advocated the abolition of University degrees; his reason being that the pursuit of such degrees had a narrow and cramping influence. This is partly true; but it is only half the truth. Half truths are dangerous. There are in college a large number of men who would not associate themselves with the regiment. They would not associate themselves with anything beyond their nightly grinds. It is to these that we put forward a call to waken up and enter the true, broad, free life of the college. Make some friends do something for McGill. Help something and you will help yourself.

Latin and Better English

Any movement for the improvement of English as it is written and spoken at the present day is at once deserving of public support and attention. In this connection it is not uninteresting to note the success which is attending the work of certain American educationists in the introduction of Commercial Latin as a vocational study in a number of High Schools in Boston and its neighborhood. Details of this work and of the advantages accruing from it will be found in another column of this issue of the McGill Daily.

The why and wherefore of Latin as one of the subjects included in High School courses of study is often questioned by unthinking persons who cannot understand for what reason so much importance should be attached to the study of a subject which they insist is only of use to those who wish to pursue further investigation of the classics, or who would teach, the language to others. A knowledge of Latin as part of the business man's accoutrement seems very rarely to be considered, with the result that Latin is often brushed aside as a subject of small account.

These people neglect to observe the value of Latin as a source of English speech and of the volume of our language which is composed of Latin derivatives. In the schools where attention has been paid to the study of Commercial Latin, tests in spelling and the use of words in sentences, definitions and parts of speech, as made between Latin-using and non-Latin-using groups of pupils, have clearly shown the advantages which the former possess. An advantage of twenty-nine per cent. has been credited to those who are familiar with the use of Latin.

Surely, results would follow a more general adoption of the example which has been set by the Dorchester High School and other institutions. If thereby use of English may become less slovenly and spelling more accurate there is every reason for the pursuit of a similar system of study elsewhere.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of January 9, 1913

M.A.A.A. water polo team defeated the M.C.C. in a hard fought contest at the Y.M.C.A. tank by the score of 4 to 1. This win entitles M.A.A.A. to play McGill for the championship of the City League. Manager Mackay stated at the end of the game that McGill's chances of winning were good.

The Y.M.C.A. has started a campaign for enrolling a large part of the student body in Bible and Mission Study classes and to this end have planned a large meeting at which Mr. H. Robertson, the Y.M.C.A. student secretary for Canada, will speak.

At a well attended meeting of the

Philosophical Society held in the Diocesan College Mr. G. J. McCormack delivered an address on "Idealism and Realism," which aroused a lively discussion among the members present.

The Liberal party are now organizing and making their plans for the coming season. All the leaders are optimistic as to the success which they will meet during the coming season, and are apt to disparage the encouraging reports which are heard from the Conservative camp. Mr. A. Knatchbull-Hugessen will again lead the party, and it is hoped that a prominent member of the Laurier Cabinet will be obtained to address the first big Liberal rally.

McGill Thirty-Six Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of January 10, 1912

The third of the series of "Popular lectures" was delivered at the R.V.C. by Dr. Perrin on the subject of "Shakespeare and Music." The speaker claimed that Shakespeare was a thorough musician and substantiated this claim by drawing upon many of his plays for illustrations of his acquaintance with the technical terms of music, and with the manner of performing upon the various musical instruments common to the period.

The Conservative and Liberal parties are now girding themselves for the coming strife, which promises to be the most exciting in years. Both parties held their rally meetings last night. The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John MacNaughton, was in the chair at the Conservative meeting and all the members of the Cabinet spoke amid great enthusiasm. The opposition meeting was equally successful, and great confidence was expressed as to the outcome of the first session of the Mock Parliament.

It was only ten years ago that a famous Chinese viceroy said: "Don't let women books in which to store their embroidery threads. Now educationally enterprising include women as generally as men. In 1907, when 600 students came up to Nanking to take examinations in connection with the

western scholarships, three of the 13 students chosen were women. Twelve Chinese women are now studying in Great Britain; two women physicians are trained in the United States; another Chinese woman is at the head of a hospital in Fochow, and still another is the editor of a paper in Peking.

Death of Thomas C. Keefer Removes One of Canada's Greatest Civil Engineers

Mr. Keefer Received the Degree of LL.D. from McGill in 1905, and Took a Keen Interest in the University's Activities and Progress

In the death, at his residence, in Rockcliffe, Ottawa, on Thursday, of Thomas Coltrin Keefer, F.R.S.C., C.M.G., Canada's loss is one of its most distinguished civil engineers and McGill a warm friend. Mr. Keefer had taken a keen interest in the university from an early period and in 1905 was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. at Convocation.

The late Mr. Keefer, who had reached his 94th year, grew up with the public works of Canada, with which, during the best years of an active life, he was more or less prominently identified. Mr. Keefer came of a family which has given to Canada many notable figures in his professional life. Born at Thorold, Ontario, November 4, 1821, Mr. Keefer was the son of George Keefer, an early settler in that vicinity, a son of an Alsatian Huguenot, who came to America in early life and settled in New Jersey. Upon the outbreak of the American Revolution, Mr. Keefer's grandfather joined the British forces and served throughout the war, afterwards retiring to reside at Thorold.

After passing through the Academy at St. Catharines, and Upper Canada College, Toronto, Mr. Keefer commenced his career as an engineer on the Erie and Welland Canals, shortly after the close of the Mackenzie Rebellion. By 1848, he had become chief engineer in charge of the Ottawa River works, being in charge of the rapid surveys for the navigation of the rapids of the St. Lawrence. In 1850, he was employed by the Canadian Government to assist the United States in settling up Canadian trade with the United States, and was engaged on this work in a manner which won for him praise from many sources.

Still later, Mr. Keefer assisted in the preparation of a second report on the same subject, which, with his former work, paved the way for the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

About this time Mr. Keefer was engaged in making preliminary surveys for the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto, and for a railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. This work was finally carried out under the direction of a relative of the late Samuel Keefer, C.E., who also enjoyed an international reputation in engineering work. Mr. T. C. Keefer afterwards served as engineers of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, was in charge of the construction of the Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa waterworks and was international commissioner for deeper waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Seaboard. He held various positions, he brought to bear the experience of many years in engineering work with no small credit to himself. Of late years he had lived a retired life, residing at Rockcliffe, near Ottawa, where he was always ready to spend an hour or two in the discussion of events during his long and active career.

Mr. Keefer was decorated with his C.M.G. at the time of the Paris Exhibition of 1878, where he attended as the Canadian Commissioner. At this time he was also created an officer of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Keefer was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1881; was president of the society in 1888; was one of the founders of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and its first president. Mr. Keefer's record in Canadian engineering made his name known everywhere in the Dominion. His funeral will be held at Ottawa this afternoon.

Letters Received From Red Cross Hospitals

Letter from a Red Cross Hospital, London:—

15, 12, 1914.

Dear Sir, What must you be thinking of me for never writing to you. I came here for three days notice; a beautiful country house admirably equipped by Mr. P., who is honorary treasurer of the Red Cross Hospital; thirty-two beds for British soldiers. The whole staff came in on Monday, four weeks ago, six maids and two porters, two sisters and a nurse, and twenty-three Voluntary Aid Detachment nurses whose "turn" of duty had to be arranged. (They, of course, do not live in the hospital.)

Then for a day or two before the wounded soldiers arrived people swarmed in and out to "inspect" us—eight hundred in one day alone. Now we are left in peace and the soldiers are here, and it is so delightful to be doing something for them. I fear they must be suffering terribly in France and in Belgium—and from the cold, too. Our poor men are cruelly damaged and it is sad to see, but they simply love being here and we can do so much to help them in every way and try at least to make up a little for what they have done for us. We have one Belgian with our Scotch Irish Welsh English. The secretary and the matron of the London Hospital came to inspect us (the latter is sending another "sister" soon and so we shall be staffed from the London and Guy's). The matron of L. and the matron of Guy's are also coming to inspect, and Mr. M., of London, is so delighted with everything here that he wants to have us annexed to the London! But we are annexed to Wolwich and Col. Matthews comes to-morrow to give us our brassards.

No doubt all that is being done by officials to give confidence, and the public encouraged to come in so that others may be moved to equip and maintain similar hospitals.

Yours ever, E. H.

Letter from London:—

19, 12, 1914.

Dear Sir, There has been so much and yet so little to say! While all the stupendous

events of the last few months have been happening. We go to bed at night wondering what the next day will bring, and we accept with a wonderful stoicism the good and the bad. The country is not a bit like the papers would lead one to suppose. Forty millions of the population go on as usual so far as their daily avocations are concerned, and two millions are waging war or training for it. The streets are the same, but the boardings are covered with brown paper instead of advertisements and the prevailing men's dress in the west end appears to be Khaki. That is what the industrial people call it "So-and-so has gone into Khaki," i.e., enlisted.

In the East End of London there is at present more work than usual. But the real change is in the lives of people. An extraordinary simplification has taken place. In London we are all worse off for money and from the highest to the lowest we are doing without things—entertainments and luxuries. The expensive, expensive clothes, expensive luxuries and food of all kinds. One wonders what lasting effect it will all have. There is a desire to help. We have learnt how important training is and the hour of the untrained worker has struck—we are passing into a new era of professionalism for women.

Dean West, of the Princeton graduate school, deplores the tendency of academic degrees simply because such degrees are required by those who have the responsibility for enlisting teachers. This has brought about, he says, what he regards as valueless education. The opinion of Dean West would be sensible in view of some of the things that are being done in preparation to teach prepare lengthy and abstract theses. A certain New England college student received a degree in Latin for writing a thesis on the history of the floral epithets in Chaucer, a task scarcely beyond the ability of a public school boy.

Another youth devoted months to the counting of the number of words in sentences of several writers of classical English in the effort to ascertain the right length of a sentence and as a reward he flourishes his degree of doctor of philosophy. No wonder Dean West calls such students "the persistently illiterate."

Yours, L. M. B.

Proof of the Benefits of Commercial Latin

Commercial Latin, introduced as a vocational study in commercial courses at the Dorchester, Mass., high school two years ago, is receiving the attention of an increasing number of educators throughout the country.

H. W. Holmes, of Harvard University, thinks that it may prove of the utmost importance for the future of the study, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Commercial Latin has proved of practical value to the students and is being called for by members of even-learned classes who have had experience in commercial positions. The idea originated with William L. Anderson, head of the commercial department, is conducted and developed by Albert S. Perkins, master of ancient languages, and receives the earnest support of James E. Thomas, headmaster of the school.

The importance of such a course to stenographers is now generally conceded, but it is contended that even to a greater degree it is needed by salesmen and business men. The teacher of an evening class held in one of the big department stores of Boston says that the chief obstacle to promotion among the people with whom he works is ignorance of English, that is, lack of knowledge of the meaning and use of words derived from the Latin.

VOCABULARY AND SUCCESS.

"The success of a salesman or business man is found, in actual practice, to be directly proportionate to ability to understand what the other man has to say, or on the other hand to convince him of the superiority of the goods offered for sale or the advantage connected with the business proposition in hand," says Miss Grace T. Blanchard, who has the class. Other things being equal, it is found that vocabulary holds the key to success. This is shown by the work in this class, the members of which bring in each night for particular study, lists of words which they have heard during the day but which they have not understood.

In the Dorchester high school, the study of commercial Latin is not confined to the commercial students. A year ago it was decided to put com-

mercial or vocational Latin into the domestic art course. The best situation which the girls in this department may reasonably hope to obtain are those of business manager, workroom manager, draper, filter or perhaps a commodity inspector. The girls are considered a prime asset in these trades, and a training which enlarges the vocabulary and impresses upon the mind a discriminating use of words is regarded as especially beneficial to girls who may hear poor English spoken at home and whose life work will call them in contact with illiterate workers on the one hand and a cultivated public on the other.

COURSE IS POPULAR.

The experiment was begun with one division of 40 pupils. This year there are four sections including Latin 11, numbering in all about 300 pupils. The work is much the same as in other Latin classes with two exceptions: syntax is studied only to the extent of reading and lists of the meaning of what is read, and lists of words which are made from every available Latin word met with in the course. These derivatives are classified as to parts of speech, defined and later embodied in sentences composed by the pupils. The number of derivatives in most cases is surprisingly large. Few Latin words yield less than half a dozen meanings as many as 60 or 70, while foci yielded 163 and sto 185.

Wheeler's Academic dictionary, a book supplied to all students by the English department, is found amply sufficient as a reference book. The pupils begin with the root or base of the Latin word and then run through with the prefixes, for example, in scribo, scriptus, scribere, scriptum, find what they can in the English dictionary from the two stems, scrib and script, and then hunt up other words taking the prefixes in alphabetical order.

ADVANTAGE IN STENOGRAPHY.

Much stress is laid upon prefixes. After a few months the pupil has a typewritten list of them pasted in the inside cover of his note-book for easy

Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the statements of letters published in the correspondence column. Signed communications from graduates undergraduates and members of the Faculty will be placed in print if they are not too long.

THE LIT., THE REGIMENT, ETC.

Editor, McGill Daily:—

I read with interest and some surprise the announcement in to-day's Daily concerning the "Lit." programme. In past years the Mock Parliament was the principal, if not the only activity of the Lit., which attracted attention and interest among any considerable number of the student body. Notwithstanding that arrangements will be made shortly in regard to the Mock Parliament "if it is to be held." Surely there must be something wrong with the executive of the Lit. this session. First they default the Intercollegiate debate and now they appear to think of dropping the one feature of the Society which has ever shown much life. Of course, the regiment is the standard excuse for laziness and indifference of all descriptions, but has this not been rather overworked of late? The tendency all through last term has been to drop everything that called for the least exertion or organization ability and then blame it on the Lit. for the same feature has been conspicuous in every branch of student activity. There is plenty of time to drill and do the other things, too, but in any case too much emphasis seems to have been placed on the drill this year. If any considerable number of the regiment were reasonably likely to go to the front it would be different. As it is, the great majority of the men in our battalion have not the slightest intention of seeing active service of any description. It sounds very nice and patriotic to say that over one thousand men from McGill are drilling, but is not some of the comment we hear rather out of proportion. Are the members really sincere in trying to help their country? If they are by all means let us suspend not only the Lit. but every activity, lectures and exams included and send the McGill battalion to the front. If we are not prepared to go in a body let us admit that our drilling is a mere precaution to guard against the extremely improbable danger of an invasion of Canada and not the result of the imagination. We have been giving it; for the simple truth of the matter is that the worst hardship most of us in the regiment are likely to have is having to read amateur war poems by freshies—and others.

Yours truly,

NEMO.

PROF. GRIEVES GIVES SECOND OF ADDRESSES

(Continued from page 1.)

in a no less receptive attitude for the truth. It is true that there are great difficulties to meet. People to-day are greater readers, and innumerable volumes are reaching the press annually. A large number of people can be reached in this way much more quickly. This widespread habit of reading, and especially the tendency to indulge in light, exciting literature, is proving a menace to the preacher. The pulpit messenger finds the desired interest and novelty, but when the novelty of science and new inventions, and the excitement of light literature no longer satisfies, then religious truth will be again recognized as the one thing which does not tire.

Dr. Grievess pointed out that it is the very difficulties and indifference to be contested with that will be the making of the preacher. But he emphasized the fact that the preacher of the future will be more and more he who is endowed and fitted for the position. There will be less place for the man who thinks himself gifted to preach and who looks upon the ministry as a necessary evil, and greater place for the man who is educated and a specialist in his profession.

Dean West, of the Princeton graduate school, deplores the tendency of academic degrees simply because such degrees are required by those who have the responsibility for enlisting teachers. This has brought about, he says, what he regards as valueless education. The opinion of Dean West would be sensible in view of some of the things that are being done in preparation to teach prepare lengthy and abstract theses. A certain New England college student received a degree in Latin for writing a thesis on the history of the floral epithets in Chaucer, a task scarcely beyond the ability of a public school boy.

Another youth devoted months to the counting of the number of words in sentences of several writers of classical English in the effort to ascertain the right length of a sentence and as a reward he flourishes his degree of doctor of philosophy. No wonder Dean West calls such students "the persistently illiterate."

reference in looking up derivatives.

Since in the study of stenography many of the Latin prefixes and suffixes and now a few Latin words are represented by definite phonographic designs. The commercial pupils who have studied Latin, when they come to phonography in the third and fourth years, have a distinct advantage. In fact, this year, five or six fourth-year commercial pupils who had not had this training, entered the Latin class, primarily that they might master the phonographic signs with greater facility.

Occasionally in the work of the class the pupils have other students' sentences containing derivatives from specified Latin words in their textbooks in commercial geography, commercial law or history of commerce, and have surprised even their teacher by the mastery of Latin origin they invariably found.

The Roman method of pronunciation is followed. The pupils not only have experienced no difficulty with this, but in some cases have been actually helped by it. From the beginning of the study of Latin, the study of derivatives, but it is not until they are well along in the second year that they care much for the subject matter read, but then a genuine sense of literary appreciation is sometimes shown.

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN.

In order to ascertain if the study of Latin has done as much or more for pupils as some other studies a series of six educational measurements were taken. The results were as follows: Spelling, Latin average 82.5, non-Latin 72.6; use of words in sentences, Latin 57.5, non-Latin 40.6; definitions and parts of speech, Latin 69.5, non-Latin 32.3; meaning of words and spelling (test in 1914) Latin 57.0, non-Latin 27.5; excellence in vocabulary, Latin 36.0, non-Latin 16.3; meaning of words and spelling (test in 1913) Latin 50.3, non-Latin 23.1; total Latin 467.8, non-Latin 193.1. This means an average of 61.3 for each of the six measurements in Latin and 32.18 for the non-Latin, a difference of 29.12 per cent. in favor of the Latin.

While with a few notable exceptions teachers of Latin in secondary schools have as yet accorded this course but little favor, Mr. Perkins believes that he is not only assisting boys and girls to an increased knowledge of Latin, but has started a movement which may help to check the effort to brush Latin aside.



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College Athletics



HOCKEY SQUAD PRACTISED FOR MONDAY'S GAME

Large Turn-out at Arena Last Night

TEAM SHOWED GOOD CONDITION

Andrews Tried Out at Left Wing for a Time

The hockey squad indulged in their final work-out at the Arena yesterday evening in preparation for their game with Laval University on Monday night, and although at times the hockey was very ragged, yet every man was going at top speed throughout the whole practice, which lasted one hour. For not one minute did the men let up on their pace. They showed great improvement over their former practice, both as regards to play and to condition. Despite the fact that the intermediates were away playing at Huntingdon, there was a large turnout, over twenty men being on hand. Honorary Coach Roberts was unable to be out, but "Bill" Hughes was there and he certainly gave the squad a good drilling.

The teams took the ice at 5 o'clock, two sevens facing one another. One was composed of Mann in goal, Kendall and Morris on the defence, and Andrews, Kelly, Kelsch, Toole, forwards. These men gave their opponents, who were Montgomery, Lyons, Hall, Rainboth, E. Parsons, Work, and Marston, a good argument.

Parsons who had his head cut open at the last practice was out in uniform last night, and replaced Lyons on the defence for a while.

The six men game was played for a time. Mann, Kendall, Hall, Work, Kelsch and Andrews, opposing Clarke, Morris, E. Parsons, Rainboth, E. Parsons and Marston.

During the game, which was much faster than the first one, Andrews replaced Marston on the senior forward line and fitted in well with Rainboth and E. Parsons.

The practice was undoubtedly one of the fastest held this year, all the men showing fine form. But there still remains much room for improvement. Time and again, Hughes had to call the men up for poor passing or more frequently for not passing at all. Toward the end of the hour, the men were playing better combination and were shooting more accurately, showing that they were working in the right direction, and that with a little more practice, they will be in mid-season form.

CHARLES BRICKLEY TO BE ASSISTANT COACH AT HARVARD

Will Assist Coach Haughton in the Spring Practices

Charles Brickley, captain of Harvard's 1914 championship football team, will have his first chance at coaching next April, when he will be assistant to Head Coach Percy D. Haughton at the spring practice that will be ordered for all the varsity football men. The spring session of rudimentary training that has been given the Harvard football men for the past two years has been sufficiently beneficial to warrant a call to all athletes who are to be candidates for positions on the 1915 eleven.

Brickley will coach the backfield men and will also give instructions in drop-kicking to the select squad of Harvard players, who will try to do as well on half-punt scores as he did while he played behind the line. The football players who are busy with other spring sports at Harvard will be excused from the spring practice.

Captain Mahan of the 1915 team will take a few weeks off from his duties as a baseball pitcher to benefit from the spring practice. Mahan will go out as a battery candidate on the baseball nine when the first call for candidates is issued, next month, but in April, when Haughton and Brickley start training the football players, Mahan will temporarily give up his baseball work and take the regular training for the gridiron aspirants.

SLATTERY AGAIN TO COACH TUFTS

Medford, Mass.—The athletic advisory board of Tufts College has announced that J. T. Slattery, of Roxbury, has again been selected to coach the Tufts baseball team in the spring.

The return of Slattery as coach is one that meets with the approval of every fan in the college, for seldom in the history of the college has any athletic coach been more popular. His popularity is well deserved for he accomplished a lot with the nine last year.

Tufts' baseball prospects are exceedingly bright. Coach Slattery will have veteran material for nearly every position, for only three men, Adams, pitcher; Bennett, catcher, and Proctor, shortstop, were lost by graduation last June.

HOCKEY NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the class hockey representatives on Thursday, January 14, at 5 p.m., in the Music Room at the Union.

It is essential that every representative make it a point to attend as very important business is to be considered, amongst other things the drawing up of schedule.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
Made in Canada

First Practice Held by Boxers In McGill Union

Coach McCarthy Instructs Enthusiastic Members of B.W.F. Club

The Boxers held their first practice last evening in the Union. Quite a number of men put in an appearance and there was plenty of enthusiasm in the air when Instructor McCarthy lined the men up for their initial work-out.

Charlie McCarthy soon had men in the ring boxing in pairs and changed them about until each man had approximately found his equal. He then criticized their style and offered numerous suggestions for offensive and defensive boxing.

At times so much enthusiasm was shown that some of the contestants threw science to the winds and heedless of the advice from the corner, indulged in a slugfest match. McCarthy then took several of the men on himself and instructed them in a few of the finer points of the games such as foot work and feinting.

The attendance was very good considering this is the first practice and the students continue to take such an interest in the club as was shown last night the hopes of the boxing supporters will be fully realized.

The next practice will be held in the football room of the Union on Tuesday evening at 7:30. Anyone who cannot attend, the practices at these hours should telephone Mr. McCarthy and he will be pleased to arrange an afternoon hour.

WRESTLING

Hard work was the order of the day for the wrestlers who held a well-attended work-out last evening. Instructor Smith did not teach the men any new holds but started them right into wrestling. He criticized the mat artists for their style and form which was somewhat off color owing to the holidays. He expects, however, that the men will soon get into condition and be prepared for the assault-arms to be held in the near future.

HOCKEY PLAYERS DISCUSS NEW CHECKING RULE

Opinion Has Long Been Divided on the Question of Body Checking

In discussing the new rule against body checking which has recently been adopted by the U. S. Amateur Hockey League, Edward Harold Conway, at one time a forward on a Canadian team, reported that the innovation, which is the originator of the rule, says, have long been divided on the efficacy of this style of attack with this device, which is to check the always considered the body check as a necessary feature of the defence. It was the advent of professionalism into the sport in Canada, he says, which brought the body check to be more a part of the play of the forwards.

In speaking of the matter, he says: "Among Canadians students, of the game, opinion has long been divided as to the efficacy of this style of attack. In those days it was the practice of the cover-point to play his position directly in front of the point. Nowadays the defence invariably presents a triangular formation to obstruct the attack of the forwards, the apex of the triangle being the cover-point, and experience has shown that this arrangement renders increasingly the problem of the forwards. Despite this innovation the body still remains part of the scheme of defence."

"No such agreement exists however, concerning its use by the forwards. As Harry Trihey, Freddie Scanlan and Arthur Farrell, of the famous Shamrocks of Montreal, rarely, if ever, employed it. The demands made by body-checking upon one's energy and stamina altogether offset its immediate advantages. At any rate, the thoughtful Canadian forward rarely resorted to its use. With the introduction of professionalism into hockey, and the consequent change in the spirit of the game, body-checking forwards became more and more prevalent—in fact, body-checking is oftentimes much too mild and euphemistic a term by which to describe the orgies of attack which characterized certain professional games. The body frequently played for a good-sized bonus, and a win-at-any-cost spirit pervaded the struggle. As few as three men have been left on a side in such games."

WASHINGTON WILL START ITS CREW PRACTICE EARLY

Coach H. B. Connibear to Have Candidates Report for Work as Soon as Undergraduates Settle After their Vacation

With the return of the undergraduates from their holiday vacation, Coach H. B. Connibear will call out the students for the University of Washington varsity and freshman crews and with many of last year's varsity oarsmen again available, prospects of turning out a championship eight appear to be fairly bright.

There was a partial turnout all the fall of light men, but no heavy men reported. Every man who expects to try out for the varsity this winter must report at once after vacation, or the chances to make the crew will be materially lessened.

Temporary workouts will be all that is given the men during the first month, in order to get the candidates into shape for the hard workouts that will be begun the first of February. This will give the coach two months to get a crew into shape for the annual regatta to be held in April in California.

Reports from the southern crews headquarters say that Washington will have to have a far better crew than last year in order to take away the honors. Both the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University have been turning out all fall, and they have all their 1914 men back on the crews. The new stroke that was instituted by the California coach last year is now worked out to perfection and critics say it is the best row work that they have seen. The only reason why California did not win with it last year is on account of the newness of the stroke and the men lacking training in it.

Calow are very optimistic over the prospects of this year's crew. The showing of the crew in the East last year has changed considerably. Notwithstanding the fact that a number of the old men are back, they will have to get in and work to make any showing against the southern crews.

"Did the looker-on at the fight go home in the interim?"
"No, sir, he went home in the ambulance."
—Baltimore American.

McGILL SENIOR BASKETBALLERS ARE REINSTATED

Baldwin and McTavish Gain Amateur Standing

They were Suspended Last Spring by C. I. A. U.

Sidney Baldwin and Charles McTavish, the two men on the McGill basketball team last year, who were suspended by the Canadian intercollegiate amateur union, have been reinstated as amateurs. Application for reinstatement was made in the middle of December, and to-day Baldwin received the following letter from the authorities:

Mr. Sidney G. Baldwin,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of December 21st last, asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Charles McTavish and yourself as amateurs, I am directed to say that such reinstatement under the regulations should be made by the body under which the offence was committed. In view, however, of the fact that, as I understand, no action was taken by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, or one of the branches, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union does not require to take any further cognizance of the circumstances in question and you are therefore permitted to play as an amateur in games under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Intercollegiate Amateur Union.

Yours truly,
C. H. McLeod.

Varsity Hockey Team Continue To Improve

Toronto Squad Showing Better Form Under Manager West's Supervision

Preparations for the coming intercollegiate hockey race have been going on at Varsity for some time now, and Manager West is beginning to get his squad into fairly creditable condition for the coming struggle.

Though hockey executive at Toronto has a hard problem to face this year, owing to the depletion of last year's seven through graduation. At first, supporters of Varsity's hockey team hoped for very little this year, but Manager West, by dint of hard work, has surprised even the most ardent.

During the holidays the Varsity seniors played three games, all of which they lost. The first, on they lost to Argos in Toronto, 3-1. On the trips to the States, after Christmas, the Boston Athletic Association defeated them 4-1, and the St. Nick's of New York, trimmed them 7-8.

Although defeated three times the Toronto enthusiasts regard the team's trip as a great developer and are satisfied that the men greatly benefited by the tour, and are now just about ready to put up a good argument against both McGill and Queen's.

Varsity this season is again in the O.H.A., and will play their first first league game on Saturday with the Victorias.

The following men were played on the team in the different games during the tour:

Levesque.
Dafos.
Mathers.
Walters.
Jupp.
Minn.
Murray.
Wilson.
Sandercock.
Smith.
Sheldon.
Saunders.

HAIRY "CRIMSON" PRAISES QUEEN'S FAST HOCKEY TEAM

Canadians Had More Speed and Better Stick-Work Than Their Opponents

Commenting on Wednesday's hockey game between Queen's and Harvard, the Harvard "Crimson" published the following article:

"The university hockey team went down to a 2 to 1 defeat before the fast Queen's College seven in a hotly contested game at the Arena last evening. The Canadians were considerably faster than the University players and their stick work was far superior. Had it not been for the remarkable work of the University defence, the score would undoubtedly have been much larger. The Canadians forced the playing and kept the puck in the University's territory most of the game. The wings were the weakest part of the university team and seemed totally unable to cope with the aggressive Queen's line.

Queen's scored their first goal in 30 seconds after play commenced, Rappell securing the tally. In the last two minutes of play, Rappell again put one past Wyld.

According to reports, Queen's apparently have a very fast forward line which will, no doubt, keep the opposing defence men busy in the intercollegiate, this winter."

CUP DONATED FOR COMPANY COMPETITION

Capt. W. F. Angus Offers Cup For Most Efficient Company

At company parade on Thursday evening, Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke announced that Captain W. F. Angus, battalion paymaster, had kindly offered to present a cup to the battalion for annual competition between the companies.

The competition will be based upon efficiency and training, musketry and attendance, during the period from 18th January, 1915, to 1st April, 1915. During the first week in April a competitive drill will be held at the Drill shed, Craig street, before independent judges at which the four companies will be put through the different company movements, rifle exercises and manual.

HARVARD AND TEC. RELAY TEAMS AT ARTILLERY GAMES

Will Compete in Both Short and Long Distances

Harvard and Tec were matched to meet in the long and short relay games at the Coast Artillery Corps games to be held at the Irvington St. Armory, January 23. Last year the meeting between these two teams proved to be one of the features of the meet, and from the teams that both Harvard and Tec promise to muster this year the contest should be just as interesting.

Just what runners will represent both colleges has not been decided on as yet, but as both Trainer Donovan and Frank Kanaly have many of last year's veterans, each team will have a formidable collection.

Rhode Island State and Boston College also were matched to meet over the short distance, while Massachusetts, Holy Aggies and Tufts, and B.A.A. and Elly Cross, also will come together.

INTERMEDIATES CAPTURED GAME AT HUNTINGDON

Seconds Won First League Game by 7 to 2

FORWARDS PLAYED FAST GAME

Nicholson Scored Three Goals For McGill

The McGill intermediate hockey team won their first league fixture last night when they defeated the Huntingdon team at the Arena in Huntingdon by the score of 7-2.

For an opening game, the teams put up a fine exhibition, displaying at times some brilliant hockey. McGill was without the services of Andrews, who missed the train in the afternoon.

Huntingdon played a hard, steady game, but their defence was unable to cope with the boring-in tactics of the McGill forwards, who engineered rush after rush. For McGill Nicholson and Ross started while the defence men all played cool, steady game.

For McGill Nicholson scored three goals, "Dud" Ross two, and Rooney two.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows:

Huntingdon: goal, McGill; Parkers, point, McGill; Scott, Starke, cover, Quilty; Sellar, cover, Hunter; Tooley, rover, Nicholson; Kelly, wing, Rooney; Miller, wing, Rooney; Murray, r. wing, Gibb; Spares—McGill; Blair.

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RULES OF CONDUCT TO MAKE ATHLETES TRUE SPORTSMEN

Code of Rules Drawn Up by Athletic Research Committee of U.S.

The American Athletic Research Society in annual session, at Chicago, has drafted for recommendation a set of rules of conduct for amateur athletes. The violation of which will be considered "unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly and dishonorable." No exception can be taken to the rules, but it is rather an amusing thing to a Britisher to know that it should be considered necessary across the line to put such a code into writing.

An amateur is not a sportsman and a gentleman by nature and upbringing, it will surely be a difficult matter to make him one by drawing up a written code. In Great Britain and in the dominions the code is just as strict, but it is unwritten, and acted up to as a matter of course.

The code provides:

"A true amateur athlete will never intentionally make any misrepresentation regarding his eligibility, ability or intentions, nor will he continue competing as such after he has ceased to be in sympathy with the spirit of amateurism."

"Athletic rules will not be ignored or evaded either in the letter or in spirit, but will be considered as mutual agreements between contestants for honorable competition on a basis of fair play. The letter or spirit of the rules will no more be ignored or evaded than will a gentleman's word of honor."

"Every honest and earnest effort will be made to win a contest, but a dishonest victory will not be accepted."

"An amateur will always be loyal to his teammates in every conceivable endeavor and will do his utmost to prove a worthy representative of his institution or club."

"Opponents will be treated as friends and honored guests even if they do not reciprocate. No unfair advantage will ever be taken of them. Good play will be suitably acknowledged."

"Officials will be considered as impartial and competent arbiters. Decisions will be accepted without dispute, even when they apparently are unfair. Advantages will not be taken of lax rule enforcement. Personal abuse or ill feeling of any kind will not be publicly manifested even when an official proves incompetent or dishonest."

"Contestants will not attempt to play to the grandstand for publicity or applause. Appreciation from the spectators will be taken for granted and not acknowledged."

The drafting of the code followed a discussion in the course of which William P. Bowen, of the Michigan State Normal School, giving his address as president of the society, charged that Western colleges openly resort to recruiting athletes. Mr. Bowen said that in the East athletes are recruited often without the knowledge of the school authorities.

"In the West," he said, "the practice sometimes is open or with tacit approval."

"Amateurism must be defined in positive, instead of negative terms; and amateurism must be thoroughly understood by the athletes and the public as well if amateur athletics are to thrive," said Mr. Bowen.

"In some quarters amateurism is looked upon as petty insistence on details to the extent of injuring sport."

"An amateur athlete is one who participates in competitive physical sports only for the pleasure and the physical, mental, moral and social benefits directly derived therefrom."

This definition was offered to the society by a committee which since 1911 has considered the exact meaning of the word "amateur."

The report presented by John Brown Jr. of New York, listed three ways in which an athlete might bar himself

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For an opening game, the teams put up a fine exhibition, displaying at times some brilliant hockey. McGill was without the services of Andrews, who missed the train in the afternoon.

Huntingdon played a hard, steady game, but their defence was unable to cope with the boring-in tactics of the McGill forwards, who engineered rush after rush. For McGill Nicholson and Ross started while the defence men all played cool, steady game.

For McGill Nicholson scored three goals, "Dud" Ross two, and Rooney two.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows:

Huntingdon: goal, McGill; Parkers, point, McGill; Scott, Starke, cover, Quilty; Sellar, cover, Hunter; Tooley, rover, Nicholson; Kelly, wing, Rooney; Miller, wing, Rooney; Murray, r. wing, Gibb; Spares—McGill; Blair.

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RULES OF CONDUCT TO MAKE ATHLETES TRUE SPORTSMEN

Code of Rules Drawn Up by Athletic Research Committee of U.S.

The American Athletic Research Society in annual session, at Chicago, has drafted for recommendation a set of rules of conduct for amateur athletes. The violation of which will be considered "unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly and dishonorable." No exception can be taken to the rules, but it is rather an amusing thing to a Britisher to know that it should be considered necessary across the line to put such a code into writing.

An amateur is not a sportsman and a gentleman by nature and upbringing, it will surely be a difficult matter to make him one by drawing up a written code. In Great Britain and in the dominions the code is just as strict, but it is unwritten, and acted up to as a matter of course.

The code provides:

"A true amateur athlete will never intentionally make any misrepresentation regarding his eligibility, ability or intentions, nor will he continue competing as such after he has ceased to be in sympathy with the spirit of amateurism."

"Athletic rules will not be ignored or evaded either in the letter or in spirit, but will be considered as mutual agreements between contestants for honorable competition on a basis of fair play. The letter or spirit of the rules will no more be ignored or evaded than will a gentleman's word of honor."

"Every honest and earnest effort will be made to win a contest, but a dishonest victory will not be accepted."

"An amateur will always be loyal to his teammates in every conceivable endeavor and will do his utmost to prove a worthy representative of his institution or club."

"Opponents will be treated as friends and honored guests even if they do not reciprocate. No unfair advantage will ever be taken of them. Good play will be suitably acknowledged."

"Officials will be considered as impartial and competent arbiters. Decisions will be accepted without dispute, even when they apparently are unfair. Advantages will not be taken of lax rule enforcement. Personal abuse or ill feeling of any kind will not be publicly manifested even when an official proves incompetent or dishonest."

"Contestants will not attempt to play to the grandstand for publicity or applause. Appreciation from the spectators will be taken for granted and not acknowledged."

The drafting of the code followed a discussion in the course of which William P. Bowen, of the Michigan State Normal School, giving his address as president of the society, charged that Western colleges openly resort to recruiting athletes. Mr. Bowen said that in the East athletes are recruited often without the knowledge of the school authorities.

"In the West," he said, "the practice sometimes is open or with tacit approval."

"Amateurism must be defined in positive, instead of negative terms; and amateurism must be thoroughly understood by the athletes and the public as well if amateur athletics are to thrive," said Mr. Bowen.

"In some quarters amateurism is looked upon as petty insistence on details to the extent of injuring sport."

"An amateur athlete is one who participates in competitive physical sports only for the pleasure and the physical, mental, moral and social benefits directly derived therefrom."

This definition was offered to the society by a committee which since 1911 has considered the exact meaning of the word "amateur."

The report presented by John Brown Jr. of New York, listed three ways in which an athlete might bar himself

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ANDREW BAILE COAL

From the ranks of amateurs. First, by teaching or coaching professional athletes for pay; second, by competing under salary or for a fee; third, by competing for a cash prize or for a stake bet.

A middle position for these not strictly professional athletes was suggested by the committee, which classed as "non-competing amateurs" those who have maintained their status as amateurs except having been engaged for pay as instructors of amateur athletes. Coaches in high schools, colleges and clubs and Y. M. C. A. playgrounds were classed under the head "non-competing amateurs" by the committee.

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

Special Prices for To-Day's and Monday's Selling

Every Evening Dress in the Store \$25.00 to \$65.00, HALF PRICE.

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Special Lot! In tweeds, chevots, and tartan plaids. New styles and materials. \$11.75
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32 to 52 inches long—new straight line effect—deep storm collars and cuffs—lined with best plain and broadened satins. Regular \$39.00 to \$125. HALF PRICE

Mink Sets.
From the natural Canadian Mink—two skin animal scarfs—large oval pillow muffs to match. Regular \$95.00, for \$47.25

COBOURG HOCKEY PLAYERS ENLIST

Cobourg Hockey Club has given another player to fight the cause of the Empire. George Duckert, of last year's O.H.A. intermediate team, having joined the second contingent and is stationed at Montreal. This is the first time that Cobourg hockey players have been played on Franklin Field.

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THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

PROFESSOR DAVIS GIVES LECTURE ON THE WAR FACTORS

The following is a summary of an address by Professor William Stearns Davis, a noted American professor, on "Military Factors of the War."

The speaker's point of view was that the knowledge of the military aspects of the war is worth while, not only as general information, but also as an aid in helping the United States to formulate its policy of defense. The unique features of the war, Professor Davis features, are the numbers involved, the contribution of every science to the carrying on of war, and the economic influence of the war upon the manufacture of implements of war.

The war is unique in the number of men arrayed against each other. The speaker showed from history how small armies had in ages decided momentous issues. Thus 10,000 Greeks at Marathon stayed and defeated the advance of the Persians. With no more than 10,000 or 15,000 men on a side William of Normandy fought with Harold of Saxony. Louis XIV., one of the greatest military monarchs, defeated 80,000 French in the battle of Blenheim against Marlborough's 52,000. In the battle of Leipzig the forces of the French were to those of the allies as 180,000 to 300,000. These numbers seem like a tiny army when compared with 4,000,000 German troops arrayed against 3,000,000 French and 2,000,000 British soldiers. These large numbers have brought a new problem in strategy. The maneuvering of such hosts is unique, and the commanding of such masses is even more complicated. The European generals have not had practice in handling such tremendous weapons, and it is quite possible that many costly mistakes will be discovered in the first few months of warfare when the operations are viewed as history.

The present war is unique not only in that it involves so many men, but also in that it calls upon every science to aid in the extermination of the human race. Our Civil War was a turning point. From the breach-loading rifles and field pieces, the scientific war has come to make use of the rapid fire machine guns for long distance heavy firing. One instrument yet to be invented, said the speaker, is a machine gun for one man. But even were such a gun devised, the problem of supplying it with ammunition would still be left for solution. On the whole, the past twenty years have not brought great improvements in rifles. The bayonet has been restored after a short period of disfavor, because it is still useful in case of shortage of artillery.

Before the outbreak of the war it was asserted that the contest would be largely an artillery war. This, however, is not the case. For while artillery is very valuable, it has its limitations. Its chief value lies in shaking up the enemy, in driving infantry from an entrenched position, but it alone will never win a battle. Infantry can silence cannon, if it is willing to suffer slaughter for a few minutes. The one place where infantry is indispensable is in the besieging of a great fortress. Artillery, of course, is very destructive. Examination of the wounded brought in from the field shows that far more have been injured by artillery than by infantry.

There are four kinds of artillery: Machine guns, field guns, heavy artillery used for reducing fortifications, and the standard ordinary field artillery of small guns. The machine guns have been largely substituted for the infantry rifle; they are rapid and very accurate of aim. At the outbreak of the war the Germans had far more of these weapons than the Allies.

The heavy artillery of the Germans is moved about from place to place with motor tractors. While these guns with the allies are practically stationary, the Germans have been able to send even with light troops of cavalry guns hurling 100-pound missiles. Germany had more of such artillery than the allies, and her guns were far more effective, for while she could work havoc over a range of five miles, the French guns could not get within ten miles of replying. The allies then took a number of naval cannon from their ships, but even these were not so effective as the German artillery, for the naval pieces are fixed to a place and besides their number is limited. The allies, however, are even now getting more heavy field guns, having ordered since 100 six-inch guns from the Bethlehem Steel Works.

The monster guns for reducing fortresses are known as the Krupp monsters. These are not portable, but the 600-pound projectile hurled by them is terribly destructive. It is ready for action as soon as it is placed on a concrete foundation. Its greatest strength, however, lies in its accuracy, with which it can drop explosives into a camp. Those powerful weapons have made the immovable fortress out of date.

While Germany has surpassed her enemies in the equipment with these three kinds of artillery, in the standard ordinary field artillery, in small mobile cannon, requiring little ammunition and few men to handle it, the French have had a decided advantage. This is a 3-inch gun, capable of very fine aim, requiring no re-aiming after every shot, and is still deadly at three and one-half miles. Here is a hint for the United States. If we don't want a large army, let us have cannon like these and trained men to shoot them.

The aeroplane has revolutionized warfare. They are the dominant factor in the present war, not so much as some weapons, but rather as destroying the element of surprise. War is no longer a matter of plain calculation, but luck is not entirely eliminated. Aeroplanes help to direct the aim of the artillery. In reducing war to mathematical precision, the aeroplane has also made war more destructive.

The economic military factor of the war depends upon the intervention of the United States. So far the combatants have used their own resources, but in time the munitions will become a greater problem than the men. Factories have limitations, and the allies will call upon our factories, when shoes, blankets, cannon, powder and horses are sent over in Europe.

But it must not be thought that the war depends altogether upon impersonal force. The men are brave; the intelligent hero is the big factor, when all is said and done. The men are still as devoted as of old, the great war virtues still live, the great generals do count in the outcome.

MUSKETRY LECTURES.

Monday, Jan. 11.—B. Company, Sections 1-8.
Tuesday, Jan. 12.—D. Company, sections 1-8.
Thursday, Jan. 14.—A. Company, sections 1-8.
Friday, Jan. 15.—C. Company, Sections 1-8.

All at 5:15 p.m. in the lecture room of the Physics Building, not the Engineering Building, as has been already announced.

"There are many methods of punishing naughty children."
"Yes; but spanking takes the palm."
—Boston Transcript.

BATTALION ORDER NO. 4; SKI-CAPS TO BE WORN

BATTALION ORDER NO. 4.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, Officer Commanding McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C.
Montreal, January 8, 1915.
Dress.—All members of the battalion receiving ski caps, shall wear same at all company and battalion parades until further orders.

NOTICES FOR THE MEMBERS OF MUSKETRY CLASS

Names of Those for Examination this Evening—Dates for Musketry Lectures

The following have been selected to assist in musketry instruction:
A. Company.
Baker, Burn, Cameron, Lyman, Timberlake.
B. Company.
Fair, MacPherson, McDonald, D. M. Sutherland.
C. Company.
Coastigan, Currie.

Appointments.—The appointment of Corporal E. Scott to be platoon sergeant in A. Company is approved and confirmed.
Leave.—Lieutenant Gordon is granted leave of absence on January 12th and 13th, 1915.
A. B. CHIPMAN,
Captain and Adjutant.

Forster, Gallop, Ladlow, McDonald, J. C. Molson, Raiston, Scott, H. M. Scott, Hope.
D. Company.
Buckley, Johnston, H. W. Simpson.
These men will attend at the O.T.C. armory, on Saturday, January 9th immediately after the battalion parade, to arrange roster of dates.

RED AND BLUE FRENCH UNIFORM IS DISAPPEARING

"Red in the French uniform was unknown at Austerlitz and Jena. Napoleon would never have put his infantrymen into such a uniform. The idea originated with the Comte de Vaux, who was minister of war in 1829 and whose sole contribution to military warfare was to change, from blue to red, the color of the French soldiers' trousers' legs." The Matin states in an article in which it welcomes the appearance of the pale blue uniforms of the 1915 recruits.

Continuing the subject of the history of the discarded uniform, it states that under the Second Empire there was an effort made to return to blue, but that the minister of agriculture protested in the name of the department of Valenciennes where the red dye was produced. After 1870, smokeless powder was introduced and regiments no longer advanced into battle hidden in smoke.

In 1900-01, having profited by the lessons of the Transvaal war, England changed the red and black of her soldiers to khaki, an example followed by the Japanese in Manchuria. In the Balkan wars, Bulgarian soldiers were observed tearing the red cuffs off their coats. Meanwhile in France, commission after commission was appointed by successive governments, but all failed to arrive at any decision, with the result that 1914 found the French infantrymen still in his traditional red and blue.

SURGICAL METHODS NOW USED IN WAR

The conclusions of former recent wars that the modern gunshot wound is comparatively humane and easy to treat are emphatically denied by recent writers in European and American magazines, notably by Dr. J. P. Huguot, of New York, who writes in the Journal of the American Medical Association of his experiences in French and American-French hospitals during the first months of the war. The wounds in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars were usually small, clean, and not lacerated; but the present conditions of transportation, says Dr. Huguot, the vast number of men now in the field, and, above all, the enormous use of shrapnel and the frightfully unhygienic conditions at the front, make the chance of an aseptic wound from any kind of shot almost nil from the moment it is received. "One of the wounded, who was being undressed at a base hospital in Paris in November, said that the trousers were removed from him by the only one he started to the front in the early days of August, and that he had not had them off once since then. The hospital bed was the first one he had been in since he had been called from his own home by the mobilization. It is hard to conceive how a bullet traversing such clothes can stay aseptic."

The rifle bullet wounds result in many "butterfly" fractures, so called, with great shattering of the bone and infection from the first. The ricocheted bullets, by the way, which are flattened by deflection before hitting their man, Dr. Huguot thinks, are responsible for the charges of dum-dum bullets. The wounds made by bits of shrapnel are practically all infected and the fractures badly contaminated. In one patient seventy-five intervals of shrapnel were found of an average size of a small pebble. Because so much of the fighting is done from trenches the majority of wounds are in the head and extremities. Horrible shrapnel wounds to the face and even are common. The American dental surgeons, of whom we have heard so much have done brilliant work in saving men from bad fractures of both upper and lower jaw.

The operation of life in the whole affair, its horrors only slightly obscured by its scientific phraseology, is the discussion of the "conservatism" possible nowadays in treatment. Abdominal operations are not performed on the field, and men with abdominal wounds are sent to the rear in a sitting position, and not operated upon, even at the base hospitals, until the infection is localized. The X-ray and the modern aseptic methods of surgery have apparently done away with the old probing. Amputations are delayed as long as possible in every case. A policy said not to be that of the German military hospitals. "An idea," says Dr. Huguot, "of the gravity of these fractures and the difficulties of their treatment may be somewhat appreciated when it is remembered that these patients have been for several months living under a terrible strain and often with insufficient food. The reason that conservatism can be used in all that these patients are young men."

HOW LONDON IS TAKING WAR

Do Not Appear Alarmed of German Attack

Writing upon "An Impression of London in War Time," the London Times says that, outside the posters calling for recruits and the khaki-clad soldiers everywhere in evidence there is not much above the surface to impress the casual observer that anything out of the ordinary is going on, at least in the day time.

By night the changes strike harder, the writer continues. In times of peace the fall of winter dark is welcomed, for it brings brilliance in place of gloom. In this war time, however, the gloom for deeper gloom and a hint of danger. In streets and shop windows the lights are very few and thickly shaded. Last the enemy aircraft should see our own, and we must be saved from ourselves by the closing of public houses at 10 o'clock. Since the rule applies also, so far as wine and spirits are concerned, to clubs and restaurants, something except private houses London has ceased to be a city of pleasure. The theatres close as early as they can; there are no more supper parties at the great hotels; the night clubs are shut. It is strange to observe, nevertheless, how full the streets are. The public seems never tired of walking to and fro, looking up to where from the roofs of park gates and public buildings, the searchlights wheel across the ominous sky. And, stranger still, perhaps, the dark streets and long nights have offered opportunities for crime in vain. The people are orderly; the criminals, we are assured by those who know them, are too patriotic to take advantage of the nation's need. There is less crime now than ever in days of peace.

London is not an emotional city, and her aim, now as always, is to put herself out as little as need be. Our soldiers home from the front are surprised to see so much in London as usual, and some of those who have seen Paris in war time are a little impatient with war-time London. Yet to look below the surface is to realize that London's going-on "business-as-usual" air conceals profound changes in her spirit. A few significant details can be detected at once. The women outside the big drapers' and general shops—many of them are still staring at hats and shoes, but many can get their eyes no further than the war photographs against the window-glass. The clubs are fairly full at meals, and there is chat and laughter to be heard. But the chat and laughter break in flashes from a ground of gravity. There are, of course many people—people with out friends or relatives at the front, people who lack imagination or perhaps uninjured in pocket or sensibilities by the war—who live their idle lives as much in the spirit which London, in her English way, does her best to conceal. To look below the surface is to find that, while the large shops are crowded, it is the wool-counter that is busiest, and next to it the places where they sell "comforts" and clothes for the troops. The theatre, paying half salaries and charging a little more than half prices, just manage to keep its doors open—and that chiefly thanks to the Red Cross for his soldier-guests' sake that a man orders a good dinner at home or at a restaurant. To her soldiers on leave London owes the greater part of such pleasures as are left her. The picture galleries are open mainly because they give their receipts to the Red Cross or the Belgians. Music is kept going mainly for the sake of the musicians. To an interesting case at the Law Courts women take their knitting. There is no occupying the spirit of idleness and concentration and self-denial.

Upon many people self-denial is imposed whether they will it or no, because many people cannot afford to live as they could live six months ago. But that is scarcely true of the London houses. In times of peace the West-end is all shuttered windows and chained front doors. This year its occupants have stayed in London throughout August and all the happy country months of shooting and cubbing and the opening of the hunting season, in order that they may be on the spot to know the news and to help those who need help. This has been good, in a way, for London trade, but it is well known that of all the tradesmen that have suffered, the Bond street retailers of luxury have been the hardest hit. There has been no demand for expensive hats and gowns, for jewels and curios and porcelain. Even the trade in table delicacies has shrunk. In some great houses economy has been carried to ostentatious extremes; in most there has been just that reduction in expenses which will enable the owner to send another cheque to a fund or another motor car to France or Belgium. There are no dinners or large parties; there are no dinners on the old scale. There are only little gatherings of friends summoned by telephone on a short notice. Even from these one or two another must drop out, as the Roll of Honor brings its daily burden of pride and sorrow. And nowhere is there any topic but one—the War, this war that is knocking the world we know about its knees.

Some are in favor of the idea, but doubt its practicability, and oppose any immediate action. It is not the plan in theory, however, that meets with disapprobation, but it is urged that curiosity impels most undergraduates to favor the scheme, which when put into practice would not work. In addition to the above seniors, most of the juniors who attended the Government Camps also oppose establishing a drill here, while on the other hand, almost all of the underclass campers favor the plan.

NO MILITARY ATMOSPHERE.
The opponents of a Princeton military drill feel that with only several hours a week devoted to drilling, undergraduates would not acquire the necessary feeling toward the work, that they would not enter with the necessary spirit which pervades the permanent camps where one's every action throughout the day is subject to military supervision. It is argued that there would be no disciplinary force to secure regular and prompt attendance, that students would report eagerly at first and then if enthusiasm lagged attend the drills irregularly. This situation, it is asserted, would be worse than no drill at all.

General Wood who favors the formation of military corps in the colleges and universities, states that there is no point in men drilling in these institutions if they do not follow that up with attending the Government Camps. This, it is said, few of the drillers here would do. Furthermore, the Government Camps are founded to train men in just the manner in which students wish to be trained in a short time at college.

Another argument against the proposed drill is that representatives of the colleges where no military work is held have shown up better and have exhibited greater interest, it is said, than have the men from institutions where drills were held.

FIVE HOURS A WEEK.
Four to five hours a week, it is held would have to be devoted to drilling in order to secure results. Many are skeptical as to whether undergraduates with the present curriculum and curriculum work as great as it now is, would regularly give up this time. It is admitted generally that one great object in military work in the colleges is to stimulate interest in the summer camp. It is felt, however, that if the drills instituted in Princeton should fail, or turn out unpopular, the irreparable damage would be done the Government Institutions.

Those in favor of drill work in Princeton have many of their arguments on exactly the above pleas, but taking an opposite view. For, it is claimed that students would derive advantage from such drills no matter how short a time was given them, and that no harm could result from making the experiment. Again, it is argued that for the very reason that there would be no compulsion nor disciplinary force behind the work, that, therefore, the undergraduates would form a more opinion and would respond more heartily to the requirements. The experience that would be gained through a college military corps is something that every man should have, it is asserted.

LECTURES BY ARMY MEN.
Lectures by army men on military subjects, concerning the summer camps, tactics, etc., have been suggested as the best way to arouse interest in the summer camps. It is proposed to inform undergraduates as to what would be expected of them if a military drill were established here. The Faculty Committee appointed to investigate the matter has taken a neutral stand on the matter. The Faculty will take no action unless undergraduate opinion asserts itself sufficiently to warrant the formation of a drill in Princeton.

The Senior Council also appointed a committee consisting of J. V. Forrester, J. T. Graves, and O. S. Greene, to sound undergraduate sentiment. This committee had planned to hold a ballot, but decided to postpone action until undergraduates would have time and opportunity to form an impassioned opinion on the matter, unaffected by recent speeches, etc.

BOURKE COCKRAN WILL LECTURE FOR RED CROSS

Noted Orator to Speak in Windsor Hall in Aid of Belgian and Red Cross Funds

The St. Patrick's Society has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran to speak on behalf of the Belgian and Red Cross Funds in the Windsor Hall, on Saturday evening, January 16th. Mr. Cockran is an orator of great note and ability, and his lecture dealing with some phase of the war will consequently be well worth hearing. The St. Patrick's Society is making a special appeal to every citizen to make an endeavor to be present, thereby giving much needed help to these funds as well as enjoying an interesting and well-devised address.

The plan of the hall is on view and tickets are now on sale at the Windsor Hotel, and at the Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine streets.

SCHOOLBOYS OF PEPPY'S DAYS.

That most indefatigable of diarists, Samuel Pepys, gives the following delightful picture of two school boys of his day, and incidentally an interesting account of their schooling. They are the sons of Lord Sandwich, and he says: "Anon the two twins were sent for from the school, at Mr. Taylor's, to come to see me, and I took them into the garden and there in one of the summer houses did examine them and did find them so well advanced in their learning that I am amazed at it; they repeating a whole ode without book out of Horace, and did give me a very good account of anything almost and

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Did make me very readily very good Latin, and did give me very good account of their Greek grammar, beyond all possible expectation; and so grave and manly as I never saw. I confess, nor could have believed; so that they will be fit to go to Cambridge in two years at most. They are both very little, but very like one another and well-looking children.

Singing masters of to-day will recognize a long-familiar criticism of their own educational processes where Pepys says: "This day, being dissatisfied with my wife's learning so few songs of Goodgoodme, I did come into a new bargain with him to teach her songs at so much, viz., for a song, which he accepted and will teach her."

"Judge says he can't warm up to his work."
"Certainly not; he makes artificial ice."
—Buffalo Express.

"Have you a careful chauffeur?"
"Very. He never runs over one unless he's sure he can make a getaway."
—Judge.

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1914-15

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. PUBLICATIONS

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- 1085. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and H. W. Brock.
- 1165. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
- 1160. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake and Glengarry District, Ontario, and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 20. Geology of Gowanda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. NORTH WEST PROVINCES. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keefe.
- 1220. MEMOIR 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- 1175. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- 1228. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 2077. Map 61A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 1133. NOVA SCOTIA. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- 1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 64A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N.B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. QUEBEC. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasitka Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 750. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil, Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowanda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 1260-1276. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Maps 74A-90A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval 100 feet.
- 1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1089. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 9A. Explored Routes on the parts of the Albany, Severn and Winick Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE.—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.